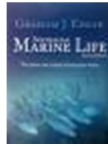


## Australian Marine Life



Corrections and updates to Graham Edgar's book *AUSTRALIAN MARINE LIFE. The plants and animals of temperate waters*

The following errors and updated changes to species names need correction in the 2008 version of "Australian Marine Life". While not enjoying finding errors in the book, I much appreciate information and advice on corrections provided by Karen Gowlett-Holmes, Peter Clarkson, Rudie Kuitert, Andrew Green and Lynton Stephens. Karen Gowlett-Holmes' book "A Field Guide to the Marine Invertebrates of South Australia" provides further information on many of these changes.

Graham Edgar

Page	Correction
85	Figure caption should read <i>Botryocladia sonderi</i> not <i>Botryocladia obovata</i>
154	There is currently much uncertainty about the scientific names of species of <i>Epiactis</i> present in southern Australia, with several species described from the region. The species illustrated as <i>Epiactis australiensis</i> and <i>Epiactis thomsoni</i> may turn out to be misnamed. Further studies are needed
159	The yellow zoanthid <i>Parazoanthus</i> sp. 1 has now been scientifically described and is named <i>Epizoanthus karenae</i> . A similar species, <i>Epizoanthus rodmani</i> , has also been recently described from southern Australia; it lacks the radiating dark-orange lines on the oral disc and has polyps with shorter (<8 mm compared with up to 12 mm) stalks
159	The species referred to as <i>?Parazoanthus</i> sp. is better named <i>Epizoanthus</i> sp.
162	<p>The little coral shown is <i>Culicia hoffmeisteri</i>. The entry should be replaced by:</p> <p><i>Culicia hoffmeisteri</i> Squires, 1966                      Little coral  <b>Habitat:</b> Moderately and submaximally exposed reef; 0–40 m depth.  <b>Distribution:</b> Around Australia and Tasmania.  <b>Maximum size:</b> Polyp width to 6 mm.  <i>Culicia hoffmeisteri</i> is not often noticed but is common on rock surfaces with little light and is very abundant on the walls of submarine caves. The individual polyps are arranged in a regular pattern, with colonies often radiating out from a central point. The colour of this species shows considerable variation. A related species found along the southern coastline, <i>Culicia australiensis</i>, has more septa (36–48) than <i>C. hoffmeisteri</i> (20–24) and the polyps are generally less densely distributed over rock surfaces.</p>

166-167	The genus <i>Capnella</i> has changed to <i>Drifa</i> for all southern Australian species, so the names <i>Drifa erecta</i> , <i>Drifa johnstonei</i> and <i>Drifa gaboensis</i> now apply
170-171	The name <i>Asperaxis karenii</i> should read <i>Asperaxis karenae</i>
172	<i>Cavernularia obesa</i> has now been reported from the Great Barrier Reef, New Caledonia and Japan, so is not restricted to NSW
181	The blue flatworm is <i>Cycloporus</i> sp. not <i>Pseudoceros lividis</i>
221	The western king prawn is now <i>Melicertus latisulcatus</i> not <i>Penaeus latisulcatus</i>
223	The text for <i>Rhynchocinetes serratus</i> should mention this name not the old name, <i>Rhynchocinetes rugulosus</i> , in discussion sections for <i>R. serratus</i> and for <i>R. australis</i>
224	The photo of <i>Rhynchocinetes kuiteri</i> is this species, with no need for the question mark. Its depth range extends from 7-100 m
257	The photo of <i>Ischnochiton variegatus</i> probably shows <i>Ischnochiton subviridis</i> , a similar species found in the same region
258	The photo of <i>Ischnochiton cariosus</i> probably shows <i>Ischnochiton contractus</i>
259	The photo of <i>Stenochiton cymodocealis</i> shows a juvenile <i>Stenochiton longicymba</i>
260	The photo of <i>Callistochiton antiquus</i> shows <i>Rhysoplax tricostalis</i>
265	The photo of <i>Cryptoplax striata</i> shows <i>Cryptoplax iredalei</i> , a closely related species with more finely spiculate girdle
267	The shell illustrated as <i>Haliotis roei</i> is probably <i>Haliotis cyclobates</i>
277	The photo of <i>Clanculus flagellatus</i> probably shows <i>Clanculus limbatus</i> , a more common species
280	<i>Austrocochlea concamerata</i> is now <i>Diloma concamerata</i>
288	Records of the invasive <i>Maoricolpus roseus</i> now extend westwards across Bass Strait to San Remo, Vic.
290	The species currently recognised as <i>Serpulorbis siphon</i> probably includes several different species in the genus <i>Serpulorbis</i> . This distinctive NSW form is better referred to as <i>Serpulorbis</i> sp.
291	The name <i>Hipponix conicus</i> now refers to a species confined to the tropics. <i>Hipponix australis</i> is the appropriate name for the illustrated southern Australian species
297	The photo of <i>Prosimnia semperi</i> is probably <i>Cuspivolva draperi</i>
314	The photo of <i>Salinator fragilis</i> has been flipped left-right, with coiling in the wrong direction
318	The distribution of <i>Bullina lineata</i> extends south at least as far as Bermagui, NSW, and probably to Mallacoota, Vic. One specimen has been reported from Eaglehawk Neck, Tas, but Victorian and Tasmanian records need confirmation
342	The photo of <i>Equichlamys bifrons</i> was taken off Rapid Bay Jetty, SA, not Esperance. Notably, a small rare gastropod <i>Tripterotyphis robustus</i> adheres to the lower left hand side of the bivalve shell
357	The photo of <i>Eumarcia fumigata</i> shows <i>Callista diemenensis</i>
375	The photo of <i>Cornucopina grandis</i> shows a species of <i>Amathia</i>
376	The photo of <i>Schizoporella errata</i> is probably of a different (unknown) species
378	The photo of <i>Triphyllozoon umbonatum</i> shows <i>Hornera foliacea</i>
392	<i>Nectria multispina</i> is now <i>Nectria pedicelligera</i>

Two species of *Goniocidaris* are now thought present in southern Australia—*Goniocidaris tubaria*, which possesses spiky primary spines and has wide red interambulacral areas extending down the test between the spines, and *Goniocidaris impressa* (as illustrated), which can possess spiny or smooth primary spines and has small white spinelets distributed across the red interambulacral areas



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*Goniocidaris turbaria*



*Goniocidaris impressa*

433 The species *Botrylloides magnicoecum* is now called *Botrylloides anceps*

455 The text for *Trygonorrhina fasciata* should say that *Trygonorrhina dumerillii* not *Trygonorrhina guaneri* is found west of Bass Strait

457 Photo caption for *Dasyatis brevicaudata* is from Jervis Bay, NSW not Tas

482 Photo of *Hippocampus abdominalis* was taken by ANDREW GREEN at Jervis Bay, NSW. The photo of *Hippocampus bleekeri* was taken at Bicheno, Tas by G. Edgar

548 The name *Pseudolabrus rubicundus* should be replaced by *Pseudolabrus moretoni*

